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technical department before he is in a position to suggest any change in the system. I am to add that an additional advantage arising from this special duty will be the fact that there will in the future be on the upper staff of the High Court an officer who has a specialized knowledge of the working of this most important department. The cost of Mr. Appa Rao's deputation may be met from the existing budget provision under 24 (a) I—High Court Judges and Registrar—Pay of Officers—Voted.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 776 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 324 supra.]

Question.	Answer.
(b) How many criminal cases have so far been tried by him—	
(i) in his original jurisdiction	Calendar cases 84
	Miscellaneous 25
(ii) in his jurisdiction as an appellate court.	71
(c) (i) In how many cases he has given a conviction or upheld a conviction?	Calendar cases—
	(1) Convicted 57
	(2) Discharged, acquitted, etc. 27
	Criminal appeals—
	(1) Confirmed 52
	(2) Reversed 19
(ii) In how many cases he has given the highest sentence allowed to him by law according to the nature of the case and in how many cases he has upheld sentence of a maximum nature?	Calendar cases 4
	Criminal appeals 4

APPENDIX V-A.

[Vide answer to question No. 777 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 324 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 13th October 1927, No. 2045/27-C.E.P.

[Legislative Council question No. 336—Supply Channel to Markapur tank—Kurnool district.]

I have the honour to report as follows on the several clauses of the question:—

Clauses (a) and (c)—The Executive Engineer reports that the supply channel to the Markapur tank was silted up and that it was cleared during March to July 1927, under an estimate of Rs. 6,000.

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Clause (b).—The Executive Engineer states that he inspected the channel in September 1926 and took necessary action to prepare an estimate for silt clearance. Subsequently towards the end of January 1927 evidently with a view to expedite the execution of the work the ryots sent petition to him and also to the Superintending Engineer and the Collector about the silted condition of the channel.

It is reported that there are no registered double crop wet lands under the Markapur tank and that the raising of a second crop in any year depends on the nature of the rainfall. Statistics show that once in four or five years rains fail. Fasli 1330 was a bad year. 1336 was another bad year. The Gundlakamma river starts from the Cumbum tank. Even under this tank, second crop was practically nil last year, and the tank was dry last summer. Obviously in the case of the season ending April 1927 the lack of water for a second crop under the Markapur tank cannot be ascribed to the condition of the supply channel. In normal years it lies in the power of the ryots to draw more water into the channel by frequent and timely removal of water weeds that choke up the water way and retard the flow along the channel. Though the ryots at the time the project for this channel was under investigation, held out promises to undertake to keep the channel cleared, it is reported that the present day ryots have failed to act up to the promises and that even the simple work of clearing weeds has to be done by Government first and the cost then recovered from the ryots. As weeds are allowed to grow the channel tends to silt up rapidly. And this in its turn accelerates further growth of weeds.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 784 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st October 1927, page 327 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 30th September 1927, No. 1924/27-C.E.P.

[Gundlakamma project—Irrigable areas.]

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 13334-D/27-1, dated 1st September 1927.]

The information regarding the area likely to be irrigated in each village under the Gundlakamma project is not available.

2. The estimate, as revised in G.O. No. 540 I., dated 28th November 1916, contemplates a reservoir of 5,000 million cubic feet capacity to irrigate only 20,000 acres of wet cultivation lying up to 30 miles 6 furlongs 638 feet of main canal as originally aligned for a wet scheme of 35,000 acres; the revised scheme includes also Inamanamellur No. 3 branch channel.